









**Bailey.**  
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We are pained to learn from a private telegram received by us last evening that Rev. WILLIAM E. PELL died at his residence in Raleigh yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Rev. Mr. PELL, for a long period of years has been a minister of the M. E. Church. He was also, until within the past two or three years editor of the Raleigh Sentinel, a position which he held with dignity and ability, and in a manner ever regarded of, and consistent with, his Christian calling. He did most excellent service to the State and to the cause of truth and principle which he espoused as an ardent member of the great Conservative Party. Although for some time retired to private life, the loss of his influence and example will be seriously felt.

#### The Banner of the South and Planter's Journal.

We have received the first two copies of this new Southern paper, devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Memorials of the Lost Cause, Literature, Science, Art and News. This paper is published by the Chronicle Publishing Company, Augusta, Georgia.

The Proprietors of *The Banner of the South and Planter's Journal* have already engaged the very best literary and scientific writers in the South, and all contributions are to be paid for, we may expect its articles will be of the very highest order of merit. The numbers before us are neat in typographical appearance, and the contents are able, practical and interesting.

This publication supplies a place in the literature of the South much needed, and we look forward to see it meet with the greatest success. Send for specimen copies.

W. J. STANLEY, J. P.—This official, of Columbus county, whose name heads this article, has written us a communication regarding his part in the case of J. B. Stanley, who whipped two negro Radicals and convicts in Columbus county some week or so since, and which was reported in these columns. Mr. Justice Stanley is very indignant against our informant, whose statement was to the effect that he refused to issue the warrant against J. B. Stanley when applied to by the negroes. In justice to Mr. Justice Stanley, however, we will give his statement of the case.

He says that Joe Shepard (colored) made application for the warrant on the streets, and was told he could have it, and in less than thirty minutes the warrant was issued and docketed. The Deputy Sheriff was then informed that the papers in the case had been issued and were ready at any time. The case was tried on the 5th, and Justice Stanley reports the facts developed on investigation to be briefly these: Stanley was on his way to his plantation near Whiteville; met the parties alluded to; a conversation ensued. The negroes were asked which they preferred, to take 39 lashes and leave the State, or go to jail.—They said they would take the whipping and leave, whereupon 30 or 35 lashes were administered by Stanley with two gum switches. They were then ordered to leave, and were afterwards arrested by the Sheriff. Stanley has been bound over to the Spring Term of the Superior Court.—These facts are communicated by Mr. Stanley, and published in justice to him.

#### The University.

We do not propose to enter into the discussion between the comparative merits of the curriculum and University systems. In view, however, of the fact that public attention is now being directed to the re-organization of the University, we desire to submit a few remarks upon a subject deserving the most serious consideration, no matter whether the curriculum, or what is popularly termed the University or any other system be adopted, to wit: the proper length of time to be devoted to preliminary, in contradistinction to professional, education. As our University will doubtless afford full opportunity to our young men to acquire education of both sorts, the proper length of time to be allotted to each kind is a question entitled to special consideration at this time. The world has grown beyond the age when ADMIRABLE CRICKETERS appear upon the stage. No one head can now hold all the technical practical knowledge in addition to the general principles of each science. Specialists and specialties are now the necessity and the order of the day. The vast accumulation of its own learning, both in precedent and principle, necessitates a longer apprenticeship in each profession to bring the beginner up to the common working level. It seems to us that in North Carolina, at least, and especially at our University, sufficient consideration has not been given to this fact, that all the powers of the University were too exclusively directed to preliminary education. It is true that an Irregular or Partial course was provided, but it is equally true that it met with little favor at the hands of the Faculty. We sincerely trust that in the new University those devoted to professional education will bear a fair proportion to that given to preliminary training. Our reasons for this trust are, in brief, these: While the highest mental culture, the more perfect mental discipline, and the acquisition of the greatest amount of knowledge are all necessary objects to be arrived at, it is generally considered that the most important part of education consists as a general rule not so much in the things taught, as in the intellectual habits instilled during the period of pupillage; that the purpose of schools is rather to train the mind than to impart information, and that mental training is generally a necessary preliminary to any useful acquisition of knowledge. It is possible, however, that young men may reasonably wish to accomplish both of these desirable objects at one and the same time—young men who feel the want of mental training, yet whose necessities com-

pel them without delay to acquire professional knowledge enough to enable them to provide means for their support, or, failing this, to seek their bread by some means to which neither mental training nor intellectual culture of high degree is necessary. It is evident, therefore, that if it be possible in giving mental training to impart professional knowledge also, it is at this time especially desirable to do so, and that studies bearing upon peculiar professions, rather than those having no such bearing be made a part of preliminary education. Whether this be possible or profitable, or the extent to which it may be so, are questions about which educators have been and still are at variance. In different countries opinions conflict in regard to the length of time proper for preliminary education. The objections to the long postponement or to the entire exclusion of professional education from our Schools and University are of a kind to press with great force upon us just at this particular time. Its tendency to exclude from our schools young men who would from our schools gladly come, is now a fatal objection with us to any plan. Young men of limited time and means, and their name since the war is legion, must count the increase of cost occasioned by this postponement or exclusion. This system has been tried at the English Universities for many generations. It was said in the year 1827, that of all the Physicians practicing in England, there were not one hundred who had studied at Oxford or Cambridge. The proportion who had been there among the higher ranks of the legal profession was probably greater, but of the men of the lower ranks of these two professions, the six thousand Surgeons and eight thousand Attorneys, not one in a thousand had ever worn a student's cap at an English University. The result of the English system was to drive men seeking professional education to Scottish Universities. As like causes will produce like results here, it is important to give the subject the most serious consideration.

It is not intended, however, to urge an indiscriminate opposition to the study of the dead languages or to the study of mathematics, or, indeed, to any particular curriculum. One course of study may be best adapted for one purpose, another may be best fitted to accomplish a different purpose. There certainly can be no better school in which to acquire habits of logical thought than the study of mathematics. No man who has ever attempted to master the heterogeneous mass of seemingly conflicting elements, commonly called the English language, will deny the necessity of a more or less thorough pecuniary acquaintance with the so-called dead languages. It is simply intended to call attention to the fact that our necessities are such that it is especially desirable for a time at least to combine the acquisition of professional information as far as possible with mental training. To the extent to which this is done, it will enable men who are preparing for active life to take their places the sooner, while it will prevent those whose time and means will permit them so to do, from perfecting themselves in all mere scholarly and antiquarian learning. In the nature of things this latter class of men must ever be small, and it being the object of education not so much to make men scholars technically, as to prepare them for life, that which now is, and that which is to come, it is not fair to impose upon the many, a system adopted specially to the wants only of the few.

Wilmington, Fayetteville and the Western Railroad.

In the desire to build up private and corporate property, it behooves a people to look beyond their own immediate neighborhood and to open mediums of communication from their own commercial center to sections reaching far beyond and which produce the wealth that must find an outlet in commercial emporiums. The sea coast must be placed in close and immediate connection with the mountainous districts, so that the products of the one may be within the reach of the other, and an exchange thereby effected that may prove beneficial to both. Nor must the rich inland counties be neglected, but the outlet should be, to throw out iron arms that shall spread in a hundred directions and thereby embrace all sections.

The citizens of Wilmington, by the completion of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, the accomplishment of which will be our crowning glory, will have opened to the people of the West a vast highway of commercial intercourse, and one which must bring with it much wealth to our city. The mountains and the seaboard will then be literally united by the iron arms and a vast increase of trade and consequent enhancement in the value of city property must be the result.

But while so much of our energies are being devoted to this grand scheme, we are allowing the benefits to be derived from a lesser one to slip through our grasp. We have already published a statement to the effect that the Western Railroad, running from Fayetteville to Egypt, in Chatham county, forty-two miles, has been passed under mortgage for the purpose of completing it to Greensboro'. This action was taken by Gov. Holden's Radical Board of Directors, headed by Andrew J. Jones, as President, and is in direct opposition to the wishes of the private stockholders, none of whom have been allowed a voice in the matter. Jones and his gang, who are notoriously incompetent in their efforts at management; who own, themselves, but little, or no, stock in the Road, and who were placed in office for their own benefit and not for that of the stockholders, the real owners, have seen fit to undertake, for themselves, the extension of this Road to Greensboro', and to do this have cooly executed a mortgage upon property belonging to other parties, and which has been violently wrested from them and placed in the hands of a set of men, none of whom can show a character above suspicion. The stockholders object and protest, and desire that the Road shall be built to Salisbury on a route twenty-five miles shorter than that to Greensboro' and which promises much more abundant fruits.

It is in vain, however, and A. J. Jones &

Co. have decided that the road shall go to Greensboro'. The motive which actuated this Board of Directors have not yet been made known, although there are many surmises as to the motive power.

The advantages of the route to Salisbury, over that to Greensboro', are obvious to all. It is, as we have stated, twenty-five miles shorter than is that to Greensboro', and can make connection there with not only the North Carolina, but the Western North Carolina Railroad, the former running to Charlotte and the latter aiming for the Tennessee line. This will furnish an easy and practicable route by which the produce of the Western counties may find a seaport within the borders of our own State, and which can be reached at a less expense than in Virginia or South Carolina. With the Western Road completed from Fayetteville to Salisbury, the people of the West can send their produce here via, first, the Western North Carolina Road, then by the Western Road to Fayetteville, and from Fayetteville, by the river, to Wilmington.

On the other hand, there are no real, permanent, advantages to be gained by building the road to Greensboro'. It will, in that case, only be playing into the hands of the Piedmont Road, running from Greensboro' to Danville, Virginia, and which will then lap up freight within ten miles of Fayetteville and hurry it off to a Virginia market.

There is something that we cannot understand in this action of Jones and his Board, in thus endeavoring to hurry the Road through to Greensboro', and we hope that the matter will receive the proper attention at the hands of a Legislative committee. The people of Fayetteville and the surrounding country built the Road to its present terminus, and certainly their wishes should be respected when its completion is determined on. It was intended for the benefit of Fayetteville and the State of North Carolina at large, and not for that of the Piedmont Road and two or three Virginia cities. We urge the Legislature to an investigation of this matter, believing, as we do, that the motive power which actuated A. J. Jones and his coadjutors will be traced to its source in some scheme of that irrepressible intrigue shop—the Piedmont Railroad.

THE ELECTION.—The election in this city yesterday for Senator in place of Galloway from this, the 13th District, passed off quietly and entirely without excitement. The interest was not half so great, so far as appearances indicated, as is ordinarily the case in election times.

We present below the full returns of the several Wards in the city, together with the vote cast for Shipp and Phillips at the August election, which we publish for the purpose of comparison:

WARD.	Shipp	Phillips	Majorities.
1st Ward.....	150 555	210 600	855 390
2d Ward.....	265 865	325 410	110 85
3d Ward.....	161 236	204 336	75 132
4th Ward.....	158 246	224 274	68 50
Total.....	724 1382	963 1620	658 657

In each the Second and Third Wards Bill Moore received 3 votes, making a sum total of 6 votes for him in the whole city. There were 2 scattering votes in the Second Ward. The total vote in the two elections is as follows:

Election yesterday.....	2,114
August election.....	2,583
Falling off this election.....	469

New Hanover county in the August election gave Shipp 2,027 and Phillips 2,914—majority for Phillips, 887.

THE VOTE IN UNION TOWNSHIP.—The following are the returns of the election in Union Township (South Washington) yesterday:

Bellamy.....	60
Price.....	32
Total.....	92

Majority for Bellamy 28.

Not half the vote of the township was polled.

THE ELECTION IN BRUNSWICK.—We have received the official returns of the election at Smithville, which are as follows:

Bellamy.....	105
Price.....	55
Legg.....	22
Total.....	182

Majority for Bellamy..... 50

The returns from Town Creek have also been received and are as follows:

Bellamy.....	115
Price.....	185
Total.....	300

Majority for Price..... 70

Smithville gave Shipp 129; Phillips 127.

ELECTION RETURNS.—Additional returns have been officially received from several townships. We continue our tabular and comparative arrangement, giving the present vote and also that for Attorney General in the August election:

TOWNSHIPS.	Bellamy	Price	Shipp	Phillips	MAJORITY.
Wilmington.....	724 1382	963 1620	855 390	658 657	77
Cape Fear.....	6 60	20 30	26 36	5 10	54
Union.....	24 28	59 68	66 78	41 50	148
Holly.....	45 111	92 141	124 161	41 50	170
Columbia.....	74 110	134 240	66 78	41 50	170
Harroet.....	32 59	88 167	3 12	41 50	170
Greensboro'.....	4 11	27 36	26 36	4 11	30
Granville.....	37 41	128 96	4 11	30	30
Total.....	1011 1873	1650 2584	21 893	96 976	

Price's majority in the nine townships..... 880

Phillips..... 880

Four townships, viz: Federal Point, Lincoln, Franklin and Caswell, are yet to hear from.

From the Sentinel of yesterday's date we learn that JOHN MANNING, Esq., of Chatham county, has received the nomination for the present Congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the lamented Judge GILLIAM. This action was had at the District Conservative Convention, which convened at Franklin on Friday.

Mr. MANNING's nomination is an ex-

cellent one and carries with it its own assurance of victory. The nominee is a staunch Conservative, is a man of signal ability, and has long been noted as one of the ablest lawyers in the State. He will carry the District by an increase on the vote for Judge GILLIAM.

#### THE WELDON FAIR.

WELDON, N. C., Nov. 11, 1870.

Dear Journal.—I spent all of yesterday at the Fair Grounds of "The Roanoke and Tar River Agricultural Society," and was as much surprised as pleased by the extent of the exhibition, and the numbers in attendance. Very few persons can form a correct estimate of the number of persons in public assemblages, but I think that there were as many as five thousand present on the grounds. Indeed the first annual Fair of the Society has proved to be a decided success.

I doubt whether there are any more convenient or better laid out grounds in the State. The race track is excellent, and the whole arrangement admirable. Much of all this is due to the superintendence of Mr. T. L. Emory, an industrious and energetic citizen, and not easily daunted. It would be a right hard, one would think, to daunt a man who waved the flag of the 12th N. C. in front of Porter's batteries at Malvern Hill, with as much song froid as he would now serve you up a good dinner, and who, by the way, was complimented therefor on the field.

The best feature in the exhibition is the number of fine horses. Some fine natures are also on hand, and a very creditable display of farming implements and agricultural products. Some of the best farmers in the State were present. In proof of this I need only mention the names of B. H. Smith, President of the Society, N. M. Long, John J. Long, Sr., W. R. Smith, Jesse Powell and John S. Dancy. All of these gentlemen are the very best specimens of whole-souled, educated and successful agriculturists.

The trotting race was won by Paxton's time, a 3:40, I believe. Is it not astonishing that our Agricultural Societies will persist in awarding their premiums to trotting races? We have no trotters worthy of the name, and the result is, that we are always treated to a scrub race, as the time made at all these farms awarded to running horses, we would bring out the best, and judge for Virginia and North Carolina, and horses, too, equal to any in the world. If the purpose of racing is to keep up an improved breed of horses, then our trotting matches are a mere sham.

The address of Professor Kerr was, in all respects, admirable. An able and forcible speaker, not abounding, indeed, in flowers of rhetoric, but imparting a great deal of information, and worth more to the farmer than a dozen eloquent theoretical orations. I trust it will be published.

Floral Hall was, perhaps, the greatest point of interest. About 3 P. M. I ventured in that direction, and it would be utterly impossible for me to do justice to the scene there presented. The handicraft of the Hall is worthy of all praise, but the charms of the exhibitors are indescribable. I was not the only bewitched person. A gentleman, very fond of horse racing, seemed wholly oblivious of one in progress—a beauty by his side—in voice of sweetest cadence, asked: "Why, Mr. Emory, are you not fond of racing?" "Yes," he replied, "but I cannot keep my eyes off you. In fact this section of North Carolina is the best in the world in pretty girls. Let the Major come up and judge for himself. But I have seen Editors on leave of absence before, grass widowers pro tem, and I think the experiment should not be too often repeated. The tournament comes off to-day, and yesterday more than one was dazzled by as fine a pair of eyes, hanging from down South, too, as ever flashed beneath a coronet."

From the Wadesboro' Argus.

THE RETRENCHMENT PLATFORM.

It is a well-known fact that "Retrenchment" was the battle cry of the Conservative party during the last election campaign; and a large majority of the members of the next Legislature having been elected upon the principles of that platform, it becomes them to be very careful not to disappoint the just and anxious expectations of an oppressed people.

After the organization of the Assembly of North Carolina the members should be fixed upon a course of action.

The Wilmington Journal has been for some time earnestly advocating the calling of a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State so as to abolish useless offices, and reduce extravagant salaries, and to some extent, ease the taxpayers of the burdens under which they are groaning in their impoverished condition; and the JOURNAL has recommended that the per diem of the members of the Convention should be \$3 33, and as it is reasonably supposed that the members of the Convention will be in every respect equal to the members of the Legislature, our suggestion is that the per diem of the latter should be no higher than that of the former.

If the views briefly expressed above should be carried out, then the people of the State not only will have confidence in their law-makers, but will look forward with more interest to the session of the more glorious day in the history of North Carolina. In the days of Gaston, Badger, Morehead, Graham &c., the per diem of members of the Legislature did not exceed the amount suggested in this article.

In the depressed condition of North Carolina, since the surrender, the holding of a "Fanny" party and not to have been attempted for ten or fifteen years to come; but, as this great and expensive work has been commenced, we suppose it must be gradually carried on to completion, with due regard, however, to the ability of the people to bear such a burthen.

The unfinished condition of many of the railroads in different sections, seem to demand State aid; but if appropriations are made they should be so granted that every dollar shall go to its appropriate place. Let the swindlers take the grubbing hoe, or sledge hammer.

In one of the numerous histories we are informed that in a certain town lived a Physician named Isaac Letson, who placed his name on a sign-board above his office door, and just above his name a wag wrote as follows:

"When folks they do get sick,  
I physic, bleed and sweat 'em;  
If they choose to die,  
Why, verily,  
I lets 'em."

As the new practitioners will go up to Raleigh in a few days to practice upon the patient (the body politic) they are very politely requested to avoid the bleeding and sweating processes until the sick shall have recovered sufficient strength to bear such operations.

PHILO—N. CAROLINA.

Count Bismarck has donated the Prussian infantry uniform, instead of the famous gipsy coat.

#### A Romance of the War—Discovery of the Telegraphic Communications with Paris—A Handsome Young Traitoress with Count Bismarck.

The German newspapers thus relate the manner in which the last and secret communications of Paris with the South and North of France were cut off. The search after these mysterious wires had given a great deal of trouble to the Prussians, without leading to any result. It happened, however, that during this time the Count Von Bismarck, Gen. Von Montke, and the Crown Prince of Prussia each received several letters in a feminine handwriting, begging of them to set at liberty the husband of the lady author of the correspondence, and who was kept prisoner by the French at Montreux. In exchange for this favor she promised to reveal to them an important secret. As offers of this kind, and a great many others analogous to it, were made to the above-named officers by hundreds of ladies, they took no account of the letters we have just referred to.

But on the morning of the 28th of September the visit was announced to Count Bismarck of a young lady, who urgently requested permission to speak to him. He ordered her to enter, and she explained to the Count that the letters addressed to him were in her handwriting; that her husband, a Jew, and a Hungarian by birth, Joseph Lauzer by name, had, as a naturalized Frenchman, been employed in the general management of railways at Paris, and that he had been arrested before the invasion of the capital by the Prussians, and was now being held in the underground telegraph between Paris and Tours, as well as that between Paris and Rouen.

After having completed his undertaking he had been sent to Montreux in order to superintend the service and to make some repairs there, and he had received from Gen. Trochu a letter, apparently containing recommendations to authorities of that town; but when he arrived there it was announced to him that in consequence of his German origin—he was born at Pressburg—he was not going to be placed under his surveillance for some time. A few days afterward the mayor gave him to understand that three mines had been constructed along the line of railway near Montreux, with the view of blowing up the Prussian troops if they arrived by train, and that he must connect the mines with another by an electric battery.

"My husband," continued the lady, "refused to do that, pointing out that his mission was to superintend the existing wires and not lay down new ones. Thereupon he was ill treated, cast into prison, and no doubt is in danger of death." The lady then stated that she had proved a fidelity Count Bismarck had a conversation with Baron von Moltke, and three hours later a small expedition, consisting of a squadron of Hussars, set out for Montreux, and the most extraordinary precautions were taken. In the evening the troops arrived in the town, which was surrounded by a cordon of Prussian troops, who were still more astounded, was arrested, and the Hungarian engineer liberated from his prison. The mines already referred to were discovered and destroyed, and under the direction of Lauzer the Prussians likewise found in the bed of the Seine, in four different directions, the mysterious telegraphic communications with the capital.

#### Norfolk vs. Chicago.

The Chicago Evening Post has a compositor in its office, who has done what the Post considers so wonderful a week's work in type-setting, that it has telegraphed it all over the country.

The telegraph is as follows: CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—Andrew W. McCartney, compositor in the Evening Post office, for six days extending yesterday, composed and corrected 15,000 lines of type, in forty hours without any extra "fat." We append the figures, exhibiting the amount of each day's work, which far exceed anything ever accomplished by any man. Saturday, 17,200; Monday, 15,400; Tuesday, 19,100; Wednesday, 16,800; Thursday, 18,400; Friday, 13,700; total, 85,600 lines.

This is pretty good type-setting, but we can beat it in the Journal office. Walter A. Edwards, the present foreman of the Journal, when a compositor on this paper frequently went ahead of this. We take one of his week's work at random from the books of this paper, which shows as follows:

Monday.....	15,900 ems.
Tuesday.....	16,350 "
Wednesday.....	19,500 "
Thursday.....	19,750 "
Friday.....	15,500 "
Saturday.....	18,700 "
Total.....	105,700 "

This was considered such a small matter by Edwards that he never thought of telegraphing it. It was only his ordinary way of working. If Chicago has any really fast printers, let her send them along, and we may think it worth while to give them a trial.—*Norfolk Journal.*

#### The Two-Headed and Four-Legged Woman.

There is now on exhibition at the Fair Grounds in Columbus, Ga., says the Columbus Sun, the most wonderful freak of nature ever presented to the world. It consists of a negro girl, or as some would say, a pair of girls, and a perfectly developed person, or two perfectly developed heads and bodies down to the waist, where the two spines and bodies become blended into one solid body. On each body are two perfect arms and hands, of which each has full and natural use.—She is four perfectly formed and well-developed legs and feet, and she moves actively. She can walk and dance a quadrille. She was born a slave, the property of Mr. Smith, in Columbus, Robeson county, North Carolina, who tenderly cared for and raised and educated her. She is intelligent, and can do several of the household duties at the same time. She is cheerful, and is said to be most devotedly attached to Mrs. Smith.—What is singular, though she appears from the color of the skin to be of pure negro blood, she has straight black hair.

#### Correspondence of the New York World.

#### ENGENDIE IN EXILE.

The Empress interviewed—Her Exquisite Beauty, Grace, and Modesty—The Wonderful Charm of Her Wonderful Eyes—Her Enchanting Smile—Her Opinions upon the State of France, the Republic, and the Restoration—Description of Chislehurst and Camden House.

LONDON, October 18.

The Empress received us at 3 o'clock. Owing to an unfortunate misconception, the hour fixed for our audience had already passed, and the Empress, with the ladies and gentlemen of her suite, were upon the point of going out for their usual promenade at the moment we arrived at Camden House. But, with an unselfish courtesy which both surprised and embarrassed us, the Empress postponed her walk for half an hour, and received us in a room opening from the hall into the mansion.

Her Majesty being prepared for her promenade, was dressed in a walking costume of a most exquisite shade of brown. The petticoat was of silk, trimmed with three flounces of velvet, the faintest shade

darker than the silk, over which she wore a tunic and jacket of French merino of the finest and softest texture. The tunic was trimmed with flounces of silk the same shade, and was topped up most gracefully. The jacket, which fitted her lovely shoulders to perfection, was of black velvet, and sides, and trimmed around with a row of velvet, a small velvet collar, and at the wrists deep pointed ends, ornamented with gold buttons, extending from the bottom of the sleeve to the top of the cuff. Her gloves were of black silk, long at the wrist. Around her throat she wore a large white tie of the finest linen cambric trimmed with Brussels lace. Her hat was of black straw, bound around the brim with black silk, and a large black bow on the left side was the only trimming. It was small, with a drooping, narrow brim. She carried in her left hand a buff umbrella, lined with green silk, in her right a substantial brown wood cane with a gold head. She did not seem to carry it simply for ornament, but made good use of it as a walking stick. Her veil was small, and of black thread lace. Her dress was long, so long that I did not catch a glimpse of her feet. She wore no jewelry, except a necklace, and even in her ears, which were, though not particularly small, well formed. She wore her hair, the tint of which is a mixture of garnet and gold, in a simple waterfall of very moderate size.

I have heard much of the beauty and grace of the Empress, but was not prepared to see a person of such exquisite loveliness. The Empress did not appear to be more than twenty-five years of age. Her eyes—but how can I describe her eyes? They are blue—deeply, darkly, beautifully blue, almond shaped, the outer corner drooping, the lashes long and dark; the hair, the expression a rare combination of dignity, modesty and purity. Her complexion is pale without pallor; I think I cannot better describe it than by saying that it is angelic. Her nose is slightly aquiline, and her smile enchanting—it lit up her face like a gleam of sunshine. Her hands are not small, but of such fine proportions that they look small.

While I do not feel at liberty to repeat the words which the Empress uttered, either to myself or others in my hearing, I may express the conviction with which I leave her presence. She loves France, and she wishes its welfare, and she is anxious for that than for the restoration of the empire and perpetuity of the Napoleonic dynasty. She has nothing to do with the intrigues that are going on here, in Jersey or at Mons, or at Wilhelmshoebe. She sees that the salvation of France depends upon the maintenance of the provisional government now established, and she wishes the enemy has been driven from its borders, and it is for this that she hopes, for this she works, and for this she prays daily, if not hourly, being often on her knees than on her feet, asking the intercession of the Blessed Lady for the land, which is so rich in faith, as well as in loyalty, and with unbelief. That the great majority of the French people still look upon her husband as their lawful ruler, chosen by them in the first place, and confirmed in his authority by their repeated votes, she believes; that they will ask him to return to France, or that at least they will demand the restoration of his dynasty, she considers probable. But that is not the question now. The question now is: "How to save France from being conquered and crushed by Germany," and he is her friend who aids in that work, be he republican or imperialist. When peace is restored, and the country is once more allowed to choose its form of government, it will be time to decide whether it will elect to recall a ruler under whom a score of years of uninterrupted prosperity and peace were enjoyed, or to continue in power a party who drove that ruler into a war for which he was wholly unprepared, and which he was wholly unwilling to undertake. It was liberal France that made the war unavoidable—it was imperial France that desired peace and dreaded war; and it remains for the future to show whether France is still at heart imperialist or republican. The Empress is established in the hearts of the people, and confirmed by their voices over and over again. The people have not expressed any wish for the substitution of a republic for the empire; should they do so the Empress will not be found plotting against them.

The news of the last few days had greatly surprised and endeared the Empress. I have been told, a few days before that she was depressed, gloomy and unhappy, and that she was in ill health. To-day, however, she was in what seemed to be the best of health and spirits; she was animated and almost gay, and she conversed with a vivacity, wit, good humor and good sense that were very charming.

After our interview was concluded, my friend and I accompanied the Empress and her suite for half an hour in her usual daily walk. As we issued from the principal gate—which was brought from the Paris Exhibition, and is a thing of great beauty and fine workmanship—we were met by a considerable number of people, both in carriages and on foot, who had evidently assembled to see the Empress, some to salute and do her honor, and some from less kindly motives, I fear. All, however, joined her escort and accompanied her some distance, but finally fell back and turned aside and left her to pursue her walk without interruption.

Her Majesty's suite consisted of four ladies and two gentlemen, the walking first with one of the gentlemen, and the others following. They were all dressed in excellent taste, and when I say this, I know that my countrywomen will understand what I mean; it is, however, impossible to make the English see or believe that the French dress is better than our own, and because they really have no taste in dress.

The ladies wore black hats similar to that of the Empress, and their hair dressed in the same style. They all wore silk petticoats, and tunics and jackets of some other material. Some of them, like her Majesty, wore walking shoes, and some wore did not use their umbrellas, and some of the gentlemen wore dark gray pantaloons, black coats, and—such lovely boots.

The Empress bowed and smiled to all who saluted her, and although she never seemed to be looking